

# THE SUBURBAN CITIZEN.

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## THE NEWS.

The Wilmington M. E. Conference adopted a resolution condemning the army canteen, and the use and sale of liquor in the new possessions of this government was also adopted.

A robber who was shot at while attempting to rob a store in Lemont, Ill., dropped dead from fright.

The Boston stonecutters will join the strikers when their term of agreement with the manufacturers expires.

One man was killed and two probably fatally injured by a premature explosion of a blast of dynamite in Allen & Russell's quarry, near Waterloo, N. J.

In Chicago an Italian was stricken dumb after killing his partner.

The Rev. Dr. Frank M. Wells has published a letter asserting that drunkenness is scandalously prevalent among the officers and privates of the United States Army in the Philippines.

Up to the present time 17 concerns in Cleveland, O., have granted the machinists the nine-hour day with 10 hours pay, as demanded.

The National Building Trades' Council has taken up the fight of the unions affiliated with the Chicago Building Trades' Council.

The Republican Congressional Convention met in Athens, O., and nominated Hon. C. H. Grosvenor for Congress for the sixth time.

The Norwegian steamship Vidar, of Frederiksholm, Captain Sorensen, from New York to Norfolk, went ashore shortly after midnight at Dam Neck Mills, ten miles south of Cape Henry, Va. The crew of eighteen men are safe on board.

Prof. S. O. Mitchell, of Richmond College, in his sermon at the Second Baptist Church on Sunday night, sent forth a denunciation of Governor Tyler for allowing the lynching of the two men at Emporia.

Charles Scott nearly killed his wife and her mother by gassing them in the head and face with a chisel at their home in Owosso, Mich., and then committed suicide.

The Merchants' National Bank of Rutland, Vt., closed its doors, and its cashier, Charles W. Murree, was arrested on the charge of misappropriation of funds.

The fast mail on the Atlantic and West Point Railway was wrecked near Opelika, Cal., and Express Messenger Oslin was killed.

The strikers of the Siemens & Halske Company, in Chicago, returned to work, a compromise having been arranged.

Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, the eminent rabbi and founder of Hebrew Union College, died at his home in Cincinnati.

The battleship Kearsarge left Newport News, Va., on her first trip as a commissioned vessel of the navy.

Public opinion in Virginia is divided as to the Governor's responsibility for the Emporia lynchings, but there is a general understanding of satisfaction at the result. The body of the negro Cotton was taken to Norfolk.

Thirteen young girl students of the Western Seminary for Girls, in Oxford, O., were suspended for indecorous conduct in holding an initiation in a cemetery vault.

Albert R. Talbot, who was to have been best man at his brother's marriage to Miss Lucy Bigstaff, of Bath county, Ky., changed places and became the girl's husband.

The York Cotton Mills Company, of South Carolina, will deduct three per cent, from the annual dividend and add it to the wages of the operatives.

After a quarrel with her lover in Paterson, N. J., Miss Anna Volande laid her head on a railroad track and allowed a train to decapitate her.

Dr. H. A. Ward, of Baltimore, and R. W. Gatewood, of Old Point, had a narrow escape from drowning in Hampton Roads.

In Mount Kisco, N. Y., Mrs. George Felnet attempted to lash Frank Drowlough for poking fun at her husband.

Lena Cook, in Philadelphia, made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to kill herself.

Captain George H. Flagg died in Charleston, W. Va., of apoplexy.

Volney V. Ashford, formerly a Hawaiian revolutionist, died in Oakland, Cal.

The differences between H. C. Frick and Andrew Carnegie have been settled. This announcement was made officially by the Carnegie Steel Company.

The Japanese liner Hong-Kong Maru has arrived from the Orient via Honolulu. No mails nor passengers will be landed until the vessel has been passed by the quarantine inspectors.

Sheriff Suter, of Frankfort, swore in a posse of 125 special deputy sheriffs. About half of those sworn in are members of the new Beckham militia company recently organized.

Guns and ammunition were stored in buildings adjacent to the jail in Frankfort where the Goebel suspects are confined. This action was taken on the strength of rumors that armed bodies of men from the mountain counties may come there to the preliminary trials.

Thirty-two students at Lawrenceville (N. J.) Academy were sent to their homes to prevent the spread of diphtheria prevalent there.

The Lick Observatory will send out an expedition to observe the total eclipse of the sun May 28.

The Kansas City Chief of Police offered to pay \$25 out of his salary for the body of each highwayman killed in that city.

Musical works of all nations will be admitted to the Paris Exposition.

## READY TO FIGHT.

NEARLY 250,000 RUSSIAN TROOPS MOBILIZED NEAR ODESSA.

### SQUADRON IN READINESS.

Active Preparations for a Move on Constantinople—Russian Garrison Along the Armenian Frontier Greatly Increased—Russia's Demands.

London, (By Cable).—The Standard gives extreme prominence to the following special dispatch from Odessa, Russia:

"There can be no longer any doubt as to the object of the warlike preparations now being completed in South Russia. Nearly 250,000 troops have already been mobilized near this place for active service. The Black Sea squadron, with transports, is held in instant readiness.

"The tension in the relations between St. Petersburg and the Sublime Porte becomes every day more acute. The position is looked upon with the gravest apprehension.

"If the Ottoman Government, supported by Germany, should prove stubbornly intractable with regard to Russia's concessionary demands in Asia Minor serious complications must inevitably ensue. The Russian garrisons in the Caucasus and along the Armenian frontier have been increased fourfold and equipped for active service."

Odessa, the great Russian port on the Black Sea, is 375 miles across that sea from Constantinople. The reported presence of the transports there would indicate an intention to move the Russian troops by sea and put them ashore near Constantinople under cover of the Black Sea squadron's guns should war break out.

Between Odessa and Turkey by the land route are Roumania, Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia, which are supposed to be under Russian influence. By the most favorable and route the distance from Odessa to Constantinople is over 500 miles.

The Russian demands on Turkey for concessions in Asia Minor are understood to be for railroad concessions involving practical control of all Northern Asia Minor.

## BOER RAID.

Threatening Lord Roberts' Line of Communication—Operating in Free State.

London, (By Cable).—A censored dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Kimberley, says: "Four hundred Free Staters have taken possession of the road between Kimberley and Paardeberg. They have seized a farm near Pandamfontein, where a number of army horses had been sent to rest and graze. It is rumored that their object is to raid the railway by way of Jacobsdal."

The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily News, telegraphing Tuesday, says: "It is improbable that the advance from Bloemfontein will be made for another month. General Clements is advancing to Bloemfontein in four columns. When Lord Roberts begins the march northward General Gatacre will be left in charge of Bloemfontein. The Colonial Government has ordered the Cape Volunteers to withdraw south of the Orange river for fear of accentuating racial feeling."

Lord Roberts cables to the War Office as follows from Bloemfontein, under date of Monday: "Captain Sionna-Stanley, of the Sixteenth Lancers, was slightly wounded in an affair of outposts north of the Modder river March 25."

A dispatch from Bloemfontein to the Times amplifies Lord Roberts' dispatch as follows: "A cavalry reconnaissance was made on Sunday toward Brandfort. The Sixteenth Lancers, by skirmishing, drew the Boers from their position into the open, when the Ninth Lancers attempted to outflank the enemy while they were engaged from the front by a dismounted section of the Sixteenth Lancers. Our casualties are reported to be few."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Bloemfontein says:

"The Transvaalers have arrested Commandant Prinsloo, who had settled upon a farm 20 miles north of Bloemfontein, wishing to enjoy peace under British rule."

## DANISH WEST INDIES.

A Report That the Sale to United States is Practically Done.

London, (By Cable).—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Paris says the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States has been practically completed.

Copenhagen, (By Cable).—Nothing is known in competent circles here to confirm the Paris report that the sale of the Danish Antilles to the United States has been practically completed.

## WAS BURIED ALIVE.

Philadelphia, (Special).—At Mullica Hill, N. J., near this place, the discovery has been made that a boy was buried alive. An undertaker was exhuming bodies of the members of the Switzer family, who lived at Mullica Hill about 25 years ago, for final burial in this city. One coffin contained the skeleton of a boy, and its condition bore evidence of an awful struggle after the supposedly dead body had been buried.

## MACRUM HEARD.

He Aired His Grievance Before House Committee—A Tempest in a Teapot.

Washington, (Special).—After all, it has been shown that the famous Macrum case was a tempest in the proverbial teapot. The former Consul of Pretoria appeared before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and made such a sorry showing that it was suggested to abandon the hearing before the story was half told.

He had not a peg upon which to hang his contention that he had been unfairly treated by the State Department. The members of the committee were disgusted, and it was decided to drop the matter then and there. Hence the last has been heard of Macrum the Silent.

The investigation of the case was at the instance of Representative Wheeler, of Kentucky, who introduced a resolution asking that the allegations be investigated. Macrum was summoned from East Liverpool, O. The inquiry developed almost into a farce.

The case will not be given the dignity of one deserving a report to the House. It will simply be dropped.

The former Consul presented two letters that had been opened by the British censor, neither of them of importance, but it was shown by a communication from Secretary Hay that the American had not taken the trouble to make an official complaint, but had contented himself with random charges after he returned to the United States. He admitted that he had been treated just as the representatives of other nations in his jurisdiction had, and to a direct question by Representative W. A. Smith said that he had returned to the United States largely because of pressing private business.

His assertion that the British authorities were in possession of the United States cipher code he could not substantiate. It developed during a sharp cross-examination that Macrum based his belief on a rumor that a dispatch he had sent home asking for a leave of absence on November 6 had been published. He said he had been informed that a newspaper in Durban printed this fact.

A lengthy letter was sent the committee by Secretary Hay explanatory of the letter-opening episode complained of by Mr. Macrum. There was also sent by the State Department a communication from Consul-General Stowe, in which the latter stated that he had heard of the mail tampering and informed the British Commissioner, who in turn communicated with the British officials at Port Durban.

The explanation of these authorities was most satisfactory, the Consul-General stated. The letters had been opened unintentionally, and the offense was not repeated. Mr. Macrum admitted that there had been no further interference with his mail.

## SEVERE LOSS TO BOERS.

Commander-in-Chief Joubert is Dead—A Great Fighter.

Pretoria, (By Cable).—General Joubert died Wednesday night at 11:30 o'clock. He had been suffering from a stomach complaint.

Peritonitis is said to have intervened, and to have been the immediate cause of death. The government pleaded with the widow to allow a temporary interment here, with a state funeral. Joubert always expressed a desire to be buried in a mausoleum built on his farm.

His successor in the chief command will probably be General Louis Botha, now commanding in Natal.

The town is plunged into mourning for the true patriot, gallant general and upright and honorable gentleman.

General Petrus Jacobus Joubert, commander-in-chief of the Transvaal forces, better known as Piet Joubert, or "Silem Piet" (which is Dutch for "silly" or "foxy"), was born about sixty-eight years ago. He was descended from an old French Huguenot family, which settled in South Africa many years ago. He was born in Cape Colony, but was taken by his parents, when seven years old, to the Orange Free State, where he was taught from early childhood to shoot straight and hate the British. He is described as having been utterly fearless, of schooling he had but little, and he never saw a newspaper until he was nineteen years old. In spite of this, his ambition prompted him to read the few books he could obtain, and he succeeded in obtaining a fair knowledge of history and languages.

In consequence of the acquisition of Natal by the British, his family moved from Natal and settled in the Transvaal. Soon afterwards he became a burgher of the South African Republic and a daring fighter. It was claimed in his behalf that he could lead a body of men more successfully against hostile natives than any other man in the Transvaal. He came to be so feared by the natives that the knowledge that he was at the head of a punitive expedition usually resulted in their surrender.

## Escaping Convicts Shot Down.

Greensboro, N. C., (Special).—Three men who were serving out their sentences on the county roads, about nine miles from here, made a break for liberty. The guard fired, and two of the convicts being in line, the bullet passed entirely through one of them, killing him instantly, and wounding the other mortally. The third, a white man named Eppes, escaped.

The Lord Mayor of Sheffield, England, has commissioned Oswald Ford to execute a marble bust of Queen Victoria for the new Town Hall.

## MOB'S VENGEANCE.

LEWIS HARRIS, COLORED, LYNCHED AT BELAIR, MD.

### STRUNG TO POPLAR TREE.

Lewis Harris, colored, was lynched at Belair, Md., after a resistance to Sheriff's men. Harris was a colored man who, it is alleged, brutally assaulted Miss Annie McIlvaine at her home, near this place, was lynched here shortly after 11 o'clock. He was strung up to a poplar tree and made short work of.

The jail was attacked several shots were fired and one man was wounded in the shoulder. It is said that the lynching party was made up of men from Churchville and Aberdeen, both places within riding distance of Belair. The night was dark and rainy.

After breaking into the jail the miserable negro was dragged down the main street to the residence of Dr. William S. Archer, where he was hanged and swung into eternity. Before being pulled up Lewis made a partial confession, saying he was drunk when he committed the crime.

The lynching party left immediately after the hanging and at 12 o'clock the town was quiet. A sensational feature of the lynching was the presence of Miss McIlvaine. She was with the party, revolver in hand, urging them on.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the mob assembled about the Courthouse. Directly opposite is the Sheriff's residence and in the rear of this is the Harford County Jail, where the prisoner was incarcerated. At the time there was but one deputy with Sheriff Klinehart.

The latter's wife, who was in the house, was the first to notice the unusual crowd. She called the attention of her husband and his assistants to the throng in front of the Courthouse and hinted of the peril that faced their prisoner.

There was soon a knock on the door and a man's voice asked permission to enter. He merely said that he wanted to come in with his friends.

"I guess I know your errand," said Sheriff Klinehart, "and that man can't leave this jail tonight. If you undertake to take him you do so at the risk of your lives."

The only response was a shot, followed by another and another. The bullets penetrated the panels of the bolted door and cracked through the glass lights on either side of the baricade.

Sheriff Klinehart reached for his revolver and returned the shots, firing also through the door.

Robert L. Bull, a tailor of Belair, was shot in the shoulder. He is believed to be seriously wounded. When the shot was fired the man was but 40 feet from the door.

Another bullet found its way into the hand of an unknown young man from Aberdeen.

The sound of the shooting was the signal for the mob, which consisted of 200 persons, to close in about the jail. It quickly organized and began to pound the door leading from the house to the jail. There is a hall between the Sheriff's house and the jail. The panels of this were quickly smashed, and as the look was forced from its place the crowd rushed in. Then there was a flank movement as the Sheriff and Mr. Klinehart rushed back to the house and began to argue with the mob.

William L. Cooley, a criminal lawyer, was with the Sheriff, and he addressed the people. He argued with them in the name of humanity and of the State and her people to wait for the law to take its course. Having no effect on the vengeance-bent mob, he warned them that the Sheriff had armed the prisoner and that he would shoot down the first to enter.

"I know you all," he said, "and you will all be arrested and all prosecuted."

Mr. Cooley is a criminal lawyer here, and his was the only disposition shown to aid the prisoner.

From the hallway the mob broke into the jail. It was but the work of a moment to prise off the staples of the inner door, which leads to the upper part of the jail. In here they quickly forced their way to the cell of the crouching criminal.

## EVER-BURNING FEET.

Isabella Kane Died From the Effects of Poison From Opium.

Trenton, N. J., (Special).—Isabella Kane, the 12-year-old girl who gained much notoriety because she had feet that were constantly burning, died at a hotel in this city. She was under treatment by experts, who were having good results, but the cause of her death was convulsions, caused by the poison from opium, which she was forced to take to allay the pain.

The girl for the past two years was troubled with a burning sensation of the feet, and was forced to remain in a sitting position for months, with her feet in a vessel of hot water.

Shortly before 4 o'clock, she was taken with a convulsion, which, like others she had experienced, was brought on as a result of the poisoning of her system with laudanum and opium, given her during the two years of her suffering to relieve her pain.

When the girl was brought out of the convulsion she fell into a light doze and quietly passed away.

## SOUTHERN DEVELOPMENT.

The South, which during the past three or four years has held such a notable position in the history of the iron world, is showing no tendency to lose any of its prestige. The rather, it is assuming even greater importance in calculations about the demands and the means to meet them in the future. This fact is constantly being brought home to students of the situation in this country and abroad. It is recognized and noted with emphasis in this week's issue of the Manufacturers' Record by Mr. Stephen Jenas, of London, one of the world-authorities on the subject, and for many years Secretary of the British Iron and Steel Institute. He reviews in an elaborate article the outlook of possible supplies of material in European and American fields, discusses the relative importance of Bessemer and basic ores, and in conclusion says:

"To those who possess iron-ore properties, or whose manufacturing and general industrial interests are bound up in the Southern States, it should be a matter of satisfaction to know that the future is likely to have in store a vast increase of demand for the ores of which Alabama, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee possess such great stores—those especially suited for the basic-steel industry. It is probable that in respect of such supplies the South does not possess any special advantage over the Mesaba range, but the South does possess the unquestionable advantage of having the ores and the fuel in juxtaposition, while the Mesaba ores are nearly a thousand miles from the most convenient coal field, and are, moreover, much farther from tidewater than the chief deposits of the South. If this means anything, it surely points to the fact that the South could hardly go wrong in throwing spirit and enterprise into the development of its basic-steel industry, which, in all countries alike, is so likely to become the steel business par excellence of the future."

"It may reasonably be expected that before I close this article I should attempt to offer some suggestions as to the probable future of demand and prices. This, however, is a risky undertaking, and I do not claim to be any wiser than my friends and neighbors, although my business for a quarter of a century has been to watch and record the movements of the trade in different countries. Rather more than two months of the year 1900 have already passed into history. During those two months, so far as the figures are at command, the output of pig iron has been considerably larger than that of the corresponding period of last year. In the United States the rate of pig iron output has been nearly 1,500,000 tons a year in excess of 1899. In Great Britain the increase of output has been at the rate of fully 350,000 tons over 1899, and in Germany and Belgium the advance has been quite equal to that of the first two months of 1899. No one anticipates that the total make of pig iron in 1900 will be under that of the previous year. Very few, however, expect that before the end of the current year there will be any material slump in prices. On the other hand, there is no general expectation that the prevailing boom will be continued at its present level much beyond the current year. It must be overlooked that it has already lasted longer and has assumed greater dimensions than any previous period of prosperity. In Europe it began in the year 1896, so that before the end of 1900 it will have had a life of about five years, which is about twice the duration of the previous booms of 1872-74, 1879-81 and 1899-90. It is no doubt true that every boom has its own special genesis, and is to a large extent a law unto itself. That law, in the present case, may be summed up in three words—armaments, electricity and sanitation. These shibboleths are still prominently to the front, and appear likely to remain so. The number of minor demands is legion, and they are all pressing their claims so that there is really good cause to suppose that we have reached a permanently higher standard of iron and steel demands and of higher prices. In Europe, at any rate, it is not anticipated that iron, steel, coal and coke will again be so low in price as they have been. If the United States can continue to supply these commodities in the future as cheaply as they were supplied up to about a year ago—well, so much the better for the United States."

## A WOMAN MURDERED.

Caused With Knives and Then Set on Fire.

Raleigh, N. C., (Special).—Intelligence has just reached here of a most horrible crime committed in the bordering county of Chesterfield, S. C.

Cassie Boon, a young woman, was enticed from her home by four men and carried to the woods nearby, where they assaulted her with knives and almost carved her flesh from her bones. After having satisfied themselves with this treatment the four brutes saturated her clothing with oil and set it on fire. Her screams brought assistance. The flames were extinguished, and she was carried to her home, where she lingered a few hours and died.

It is alleged that this young woman had married a man by the name of Steen, but still retained her maiden name. It is said that her husband instigated the deed and led the assault upon the woman. One of the other three are sons of "Fiddler" Steve Jackson. Feeling in the county runs high.

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The dispute resulting from the complaint made by the Sultan of Morocco of French encroachment is becoming quite serious, and two French warships have been sent.

A Paris newspaper publishes a despatch, purporting to have been received by Agonville, announcing that the Filippias had routed the Americans near Cabat.

Arthur O'Connor's motion in the House of Commons, that the government take steps to remedy the overtaxation of Ireland, was rejected.

The constituents of Dr. Galvin B. Clark, member of Parliament for Calthness, demanded his resignation.

A German cruiser was launched at Kiel and given the name Prinz Heinrich.

At a luncheon given in Berlin to the foreign diplomat Emperor William discussed the open-door policy with Ambassador White.

A Berlin report of a proposed joint naval demonstration in Chinese waters was denied in London.

The price of coal is rising on the continent, and factories in some places are being closed.

A druggist tried to murder a judge in Paris by shooting at him in court.

Combines are the order of the day in Germany. Only four per cent. of the sugar manufacturers are lacking to complete the syndicate. The German zinc rolling mills have combined.

The seal catch this season, as estimated by steamers arriving at St. John's N. F., will reach 350,000, against 247,000 last year.

The Dowager Empress of China is showering decorations upon and raising to distinction prominent members of the anti-foreign powers.

Chancellor Sir Michael Hicks-Beach announced that 39,800 applications for the war loan subscribed for \$1,677,500,000.

The 200th anniversary of the Berlin Academy of Sciences was celebrated. The Emperor made a speech.

Chevalier de Souza Correl, Brazilian minister at the Court of St. James, was found dead in bed in London.

In the suit at London of Daly vs. Edwards, for the possession of Daly's Theater, Justice Kekewich decided for the plaintiff.

In the German Reichstag the Prussian government was taken to task for the antiquated system of ear-coupling employed.

Sir Edmund Douglas Velthe Fane, English envoy at Copenhagen, is dead, aged sixty-two.

## OTIS SENDS EDITOR TO PRISON.

Publication of Articles Inimical to the Military Government at Manila.

Manila, (By Cable).—La Patria and El Liberal, Spanish organs of the extreme Filipino party, have recently been publishing articles inimical to the military government. General Otis has suppressed the former journal for sedition, and imprisoned the editor, at the same time issuing a warning to the members of the extreme party that they should observe greater moderation.

Senor Paterno, at one time president of the so-called Filipino cabinet, having received permission from the authorities to come to Manila, is expected to present himself this week at San Fernando, province of Union.

The rebels in General Young's district are becoming aggressive. The American battalion garrisoning the town of Namagapangan was attacked on four consecutive nights recently. Reinforcements are now arriving there.

General Young proposes to pursue the rebels aggressively before the rainy season sets in.

## OVER 350,000 SEALS TAKEN.

Catch Estimated to be Greater This Season Than for Twenty Years.

St. Johns, N. F., (By Cable).—The sealing steamer Leopard, which took shelter at Wesleyville, in consequence of the storm, is due here Tuesday morning, and other steamers are expected to arrive during the day. Judging from reports thus far received, the total number of seals taken by the fleet is about 296,000, and the prospect is that, as four weeks of the fishing season have yet to run, this total will be increased by some fifty thousand.

As the entire catch last year was only 247,000, this year's figures promise to be the best within twenty years.

## NO MINES WERE LAID.

Trenches Dug Near Kentucky's Capitol Only to Cause a Sensation.

Frankfort, Ky., (Special).—The Republican adjutant general—Collier—denied that mines are being laid around the arsenal and capitol grounds, and in an explanatory communication to the Democratic assistant adjutant general—Murray—General Collier said that some indiscreet men at the arsenal had dug trenches, and made a pretense of laying mines to create a sensation, but the work was entirely without the sanction or knowledge of General Collier, and the men engaged have been sharply reprimanded.

## MURDERED HIS WIFE.

Oil City, Pa., (Special).—Anna Elder, an oil-well driller, shot and killed his wife Elder was intoxicated at the time, and the shooting occurred after a terrible struggle, in which the woman sought to save her life. The murderer escaped.